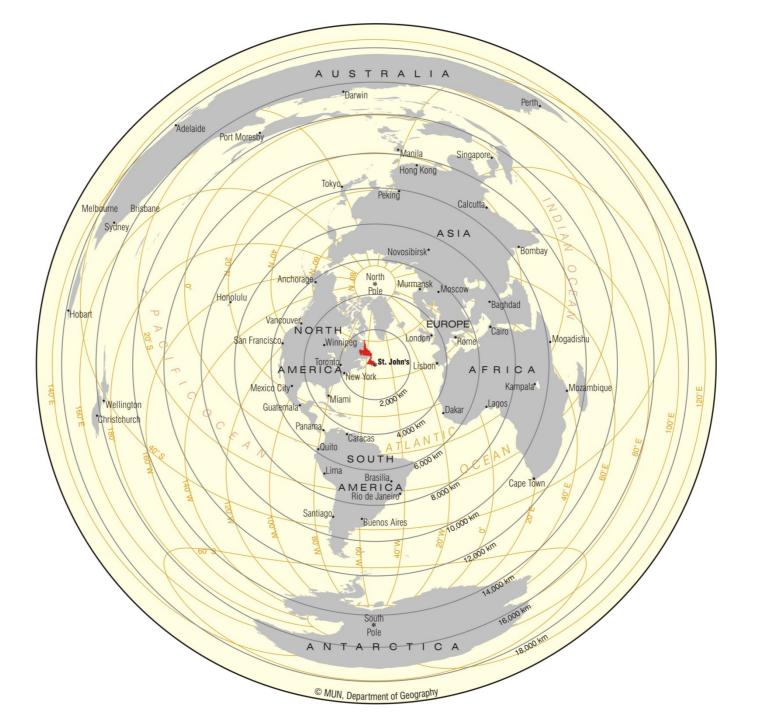
Industrial Benefits Planning in North America: Current Practice and Case Studies

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Presentation to the Seminar Regional Planning in Greenland 23-24 January 2008 Nuuk, Greenland



Industrial Benefits Planning (IBP): Overview

- Nature of IBP
- Influences on approaches to IBP
- IBP Tools
- North American case studies

Industrial Benefits Planning

Objective

 Maximize sustainable social and economic project benefits to the local region and local groups

Focus

- Not solely through royalties and taxes
- Through project expenditures on local employment, business and infrastructure

1 Cooperation, Collaboration, Education

- Education and engagement
 - Government and community
 - expectations management
 - inform thinking
 - Proponent
 - political, economic, social, cultural context
 - local capabilities, values, aspirations
- Benefits opportunities based on
 - Proponent's requirements
 - Local context
 - Local priorities

2 -- Build on existing strengths

- Existing strengths provide initial base
- Project uncertainties
- Building capacity in existing areas
 - minimize risk
 - strengthen existing industry areas

- 3 Targeting diversification and sustainability
 - construction projects short-term
 - scale often exceeds local capacities
 - potential for 'boom and bust'
 - risk of unused/underused facilities
 - training investments not justified
 - labour shortages -- FIFO and Fly-over
 - sustainability -- create value in other sectors/export markets

4 Emphasizing Quality

- resource industries
 - increasingly technology oriented
 - operations in remote/sensitive environments
 - accidents/failures costly
- HSEQ requirements more demanding
 - high quality expertise, equipment, liability coverage
 - constraint/challenge to local firms
 - capability to be competitive in other sectors/places
 - increased capability, confidence, ambition

5 Fostering research and development

- new capabilities based on responses to local challenges
 - Newfoundland -- cold oceans engineering
 - C-Core
 - Petroleum Research Atlantic Canada
- Link project R&D with regional strategies to develop R&D clusters
 - Oceans Advance -- ocean technology cluster
 - NRC Ocean Technology Centre

IBP Tools

- Environmental Assessment
 - SEIAs
 - Environmental Protection Plans
- Benefits Plans
 - Supplier development
 - Procurement
 - Education, training, hiring, succession planning
 - Technology transfer

IBP Tools

- Special Interest Plans
 - IBAs
 - Diversity/Equity Plans
- Human Resources, Infrastructure, Business Studies
 - Gap analysis
 - Requirements/capability analysis
- Multi-project Scenarios
 - Strategic Assessment
 - Cumulative effects assessment
 - Legislation
 - Newfoundland Offshore Amendment 1977



Newfoundland Offshore Oil Industry











Newfoundland Offshore Oil Industry

Newfoundland Offshore Oil Industry

- Project
 - 1979-2008: discovery, approval, construction, operation of 3 fields (\$10.35 b)
- Benefits Initiatives
 - NL poorest Canadian province
 - High levels of economic dependence
 - 1985 Federal-Provincial Accord
 - Employment and business benefits
 - Benefits Plans
 - Federal infrastructure, skills, business investments

Newfoundland Offshore Oil Industry

Outcomes

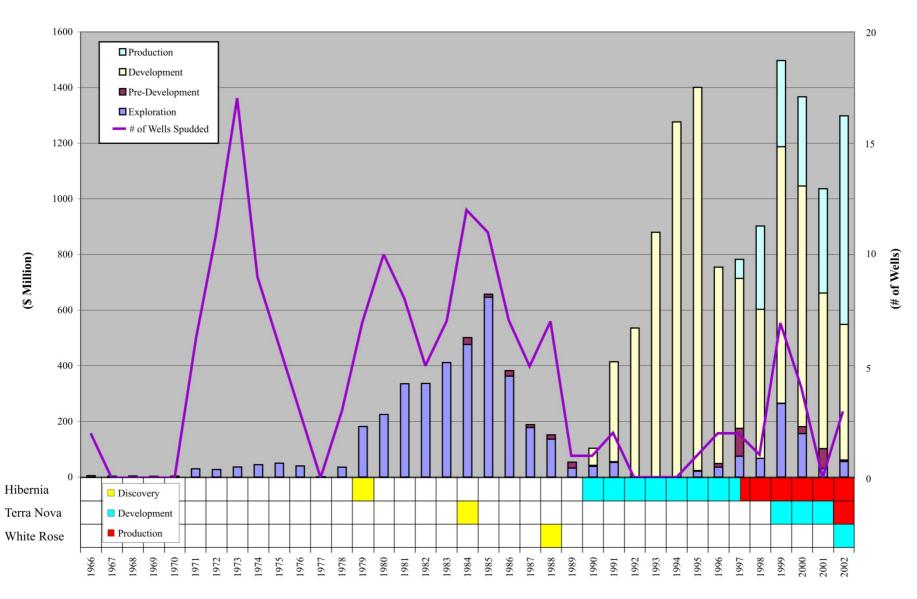
- 2005 24.3% GDP from offshore oil
- 5,600 direct pers/yrs employment
- **11,700 indirect**
- 7.6% personal income
- 6.4% retail sales
- Education, R&D, infrastructure growth
- Business practices, entrepreneurship

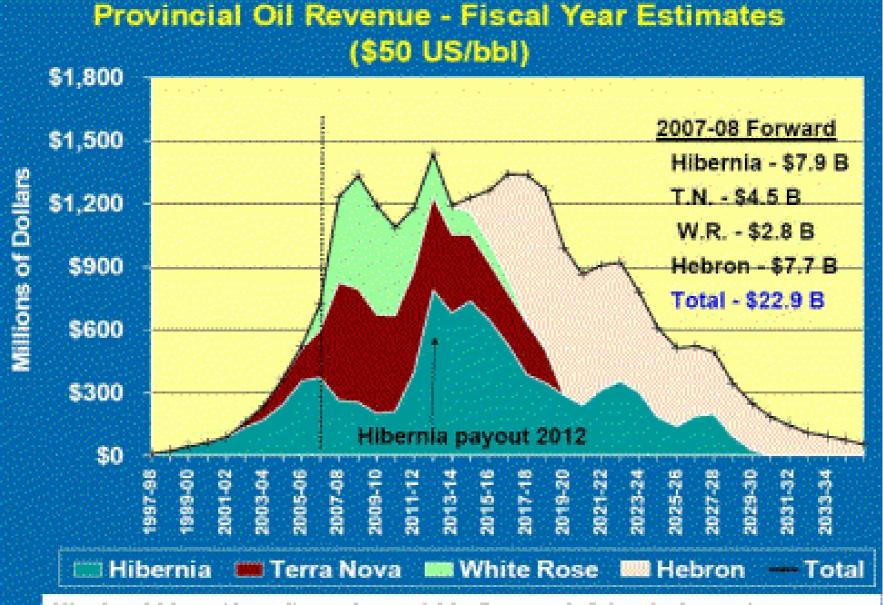
Newfoundland Offshore Oil Industry

Lessons

- Significant industrial benefits generated
- Proponents must have a 'benefits culture'
- More engineering and project design done locally
- Fragility and sustainability of sector

Figure 1: Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Area Expenditures (1966 to 2002)





NL should be a "have" province within 5 years & Atlantic Accord may not be extended. The implications of the latter needs to be analyzed.









Ekati Diamond Mine, NWT

Ekati Diamond Mine, NWT

• Project

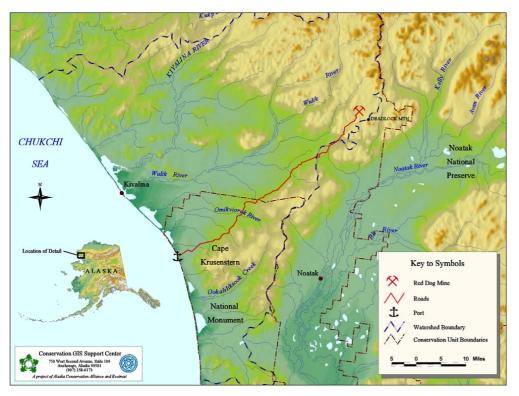
- Discovered 1991, approved 1996, opened 1998
- 300 km NE Yellowknife, access only by air/winter ice road
- Cost \$2.5 billion, 1500 construction workers, 1250 operations

Benefits Initiatives

- Socio-economic Agreement with GNWT
- Four IBAs with Aboriginal groups
 - Employment targets
 - Training
 - Scholarships
 - Business opportunities
 - Annual payments

Ekati Diamond Mine, NWT

- Outcomes
 - Employment
 - 42% aboriginal
 - 60% northern
- Lessons
 - Success despite initially hostile attitudes
 - Strong company commitment
 - Willingness of local people to collaborate









Red Dog Zinc Mine, Alaska

Red Dog Zinc Mine, Alaska

• Project:

- Joint Venture NANA and Cominco
- 1.2 m tonnes zinc/lead p.a. (6% world zinc)
- 360 employees

Benefits Initiatives

- Development/Operating Agreement 1982
 - Preferential hiring
 - Training programs
 - Cash payments in lieu of taxes
 - Support of joint business ventures
 - Subsistence Committee
 - Variable roster system

Red Dog Zinc Mine, Alaska

Outcomes

- 60% employees, 100% trainees NANA shareholders
- JVs provide mine services, employ Inupiat

Lessons

- Difficulties
 - mine requirements/local labour skills, aspirations
 - Retention of payroll in NW Alaska
- Success in delivering benefits
 - Land/resource owned by NANA Corp. and Inupiat



Vancouver Island Highway Project, BC, Canada

Vancouver Island Highway Project

• Project

- 1994-2000 250 km divided highway
- 7 year construction period
- Cost \$1.2 billion

Benefits Initiatives

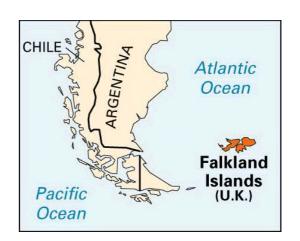
- Women and Aboriginal employment priority
- OJT initiative \$2 million
- Diversity seminars for contractors/ supervisors
- Ongoing evaluation

Vancouver Island Highway Project

- Outcomes: Employment 1994-1999
 - Women 2.2-8.4%
 - Aboriginals 5.3-8.9%
 - All equity workers 8.3-17.8%
 - Local hires 93%
- Lessons
 - Project under budget/on time
 - Greater impact if:
 - Training in place earlier
 - Apprenticeship system put in place
 - Tender documents more equity/training specific

Falkland Islands Marine Support

- 6-well offshore oil exploration program
 - Few direct benefits
 - Limited industrial base, small population, full employment
- Project
 - Development of marine supply and support infrastructure
- Short term benefits
 - Service/supply oil industry
- Long term benefits
 - Service/supply squid-fishing fleet







Hibernia Construction Camp Business Services

- 3,500 person workcamp
- Mobil proposed single campservices contract
- No competitive local companies
- Smaller bid packages
 - Catering, cleaning, security, commissariat
- Many contracts secured by local companies







P.E.I. Industrial Tourism

- Confederation Bridge
- 13 km bridge PEI New Brunswick
- Construction site tours, visitor centre, souvenirs
- Local employment and revenue generation





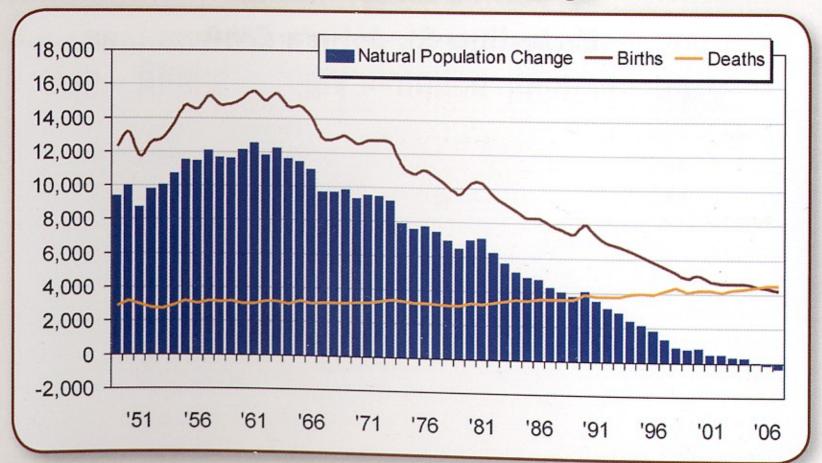


Conclusions

- IBP relatively new and evolving field
- IBP does not necessarily increase costs
- Caution
 - Context is key
 - Plans -- 'fit-for purpose'
 - Commitment -- time, resources
- Increasingly effective as regional development tool

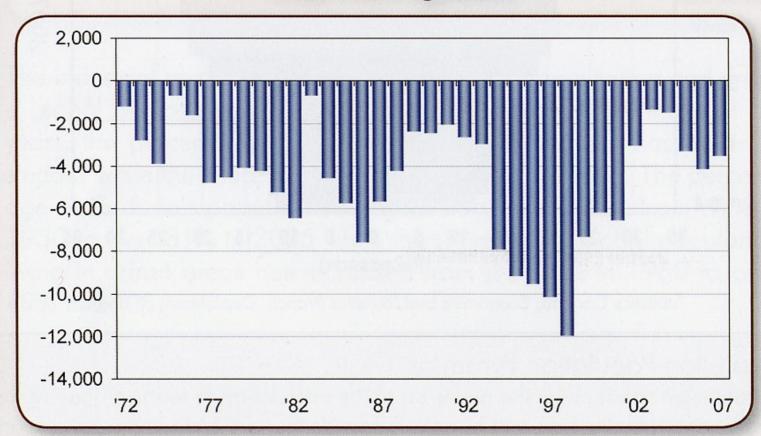
Qujanaq Tak Thank you

Natural Population Change

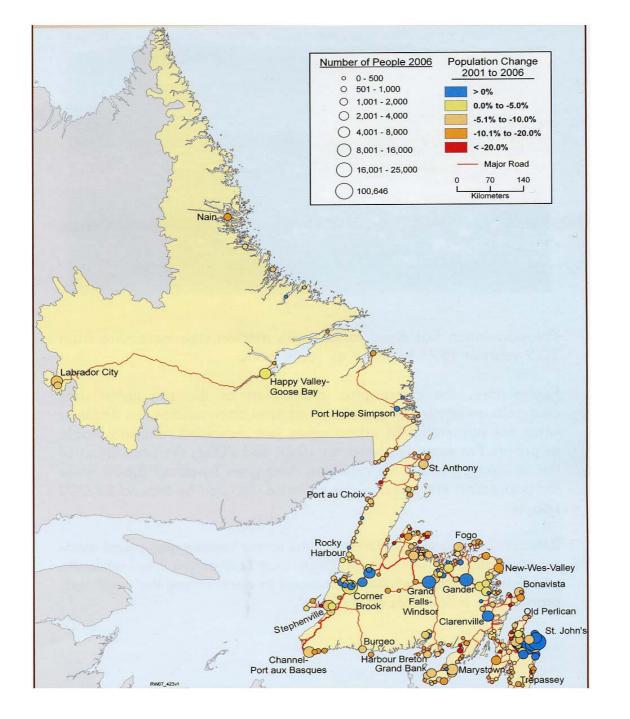


Statistics Canada; Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Total Net-Migration



Statistics Canada; Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance













Hibernia
Production
Platform
Construction

